## Exhibit 9

Case: 1:17-md-02804-DAP Doc #: 1913-12 Filed: 07/19/19 2 of 8. PageID #: 89872

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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             FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
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                      EASTERN DIVISION
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4
    IN RE: NATIONAL
                                ) MDL No. 2804
    PRESCRIPTION OPIATE
5
   LITIGATION
                                ) Case No.
     -----) 1:17-MD-2804
6
    THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO ) Hon. Dan A. Polster
7
    ALL CASES
8
9
                    HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
10
   SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW
11
12
                  VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
                    MARGARET KYLE, Ph.D.
13
14
                       June 5, 2019
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                      Chicago, Illinois
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                 GOLKOW LITIGATION SERVICES
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	Page 2		Page 4
1		1	APPEARANCES (Continued):
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3		3	JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.:
١.	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P		O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP
4	The videotaped deposition of MARGARET KYLE, Ph.D.,	4	Two Embarcadero Center, 28th Floor
5	called by the Plaintiffs for examination, taken	_	San Francisco, California 94111
6	pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure of	5	415-984-8700 BY: DANIEL LEIGH, ESQ.
	the United States District Courts pertaining to the	6	dleigh@omm.com
			(via telephone and livestream)
8	taking of depositions, taken before CORINNE T.	7	•
9	MARUT, C.S.R. No. 84-1968, Registered Professional	8 9	ON BEHALF OF McKESSON CORPORATION:
10	Reporter and a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the	10	COVINGTON & BURLING LLP
	State of Illinois, at the offices of Kirkland &		The New York Times Building
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- what's called a first differences model and next bytaking logs.
- So, both of these data transformations are ways that we eliminate the stationarity problem
- <sup>5</sup> in the data. And then I rerun her analysis,
- 6 keeping everything else the same except for making
- <sup>7</sup> these two different data transformations.
- 8 And when I do that in the first
- <sup>9</sup> differences model, there is no statistical
- 10 significance in the regression results between the
- 11 stock of marketing and sales. So, that's, again,
- 12 that's a core estimate for her. And the
- 13 statistical significance falls apart when this
- 14 correction is made.
- In the other sensitivity check, so the
- 16 other transformation using log-logs, the
- 17 coefficients are statistically significant but the
- 18 calculation of the impact of Defendant promotion on
- 19 MMEs drops to less than 3%.
- So, it's a much smaller estimated effect
- 21 with making -- after making that change.
- Q. So, it's statistically significant but
- 23 in your view it's not practically significant?
- A. It's certainly much smaller in

- xt by 1 to deal with stationarity issues.
  - <sup>2</sup> Q. So, you found a statistically
  - <sup>3</sup> significant relationship between Defendant's
  - 4 promotion on the one hand and what on the other?

Page 148

Page 149

- A. Without making any other of the changes
- 6 to the model that I think are necessary in order to
- <sup>7</sup> provide some confidence in establishing a causal
- 8 relationship between detailing and sales, then,
- <sup>9</sup> yes, that is the result. That's why I have
- included the table here.
- But, again, I want to make it very clear
- that I do not affirm that I think this is a correct
- 13 estimate either.
- MS. GEMAN: Move to strike as non-responsive
- <sup>15</sup> everything after "Yes, that is the result."
- 16 BY MS. GEMAN:
- Q. Okay. Any other bases of your opinions
- 18 in paragraph 23?
- A. Yes. Another issue in the model that
- <sup>20</sup> Professor Rosenthal has used is that she has
- 21 ignored the endogeneity of detailing on sales.
- Q. So, let me ask you a question about
- 23 that.
- There is -- you understand, I think,

Page 147

- 1 magnitude. And I also want to make clear that I
- <sup>2</sup> don't view that as the only problem with this
- 3 model.
- 4 So, I'm just pointing out that her
- <sup>5</sup> estimate is not robust to making these necessary
- 6 changes to address stationarity, not because I
- 7 think that these are necessarily valid estimates
- <sup>8</sup> either.
- 9 Q. Sorry. But you've -- just so the record
- 10 is clear, the answer to the question is you agree
- 11 that the results were indeed statistically
- 12 significant?
- A. In the sensitivity analysis where I use
- 14 a log-log model, the coefficients that result are
- statistically significant. They imply a much, much
- 16 smaller percentage of Defendant promotion on MMEs.
- But, again, I don't want to affirm that
- 18 these are the correct estimates of the relationship
- 19 between detailing and sales.
  - Q. But just stated more clearly to sort of
- 21 fill in what the coefficients are, in your log-log
- 22 model -- and, by the way, that's a common model, is
- 23 that correct?
- A. That's a standard transformation of data

- <sup>1</sup> that the relationship of promotion to sales is
- <sup>2</sup> studied all the time?
- 3 MS. WELCH: Objection to form.
- 4 BY THE WITNESS:
- 5 A. You mean in the academic literature, is
- 6 there a large literature on the relationship
- <sup>7</sup> between detailing and sales? Yes, I understand
- <sup>8</sup> that.

18

21

- 9 BY MS. GEMAN:
- Q. And so describe -- I didn't mean to cut
- 11 you off. You were saying that the basis for your
- 12 opinion in paragraph 23 is you believe
- 13 Dr. Rosenthal's models, I don't know if you mean
- both her models, but at least one has, in your
  - view, endogeneity bias?
- A. Yes. The direct model, which relates
- <sup>17</sup> detailing to sales, has an endogeneity problem.
  - Q. And do you think that what you as
- Allergan's expert consider the stationarity problem
- applies to both of Dr. Rosenthal's models?
  - A. No. It applies to the direct model,
- which relies purely on time series variation.
- Q. So, to be clear, you are not issuing a
- 4 criticism that Dr. Rosenthal's indirect model has a

1 stationarity problem?

- A. That's correct. I have not stated in my <sup>3</sup> report that there is a stationery problem with the 4 indirect model. I have other criticisms of that <sup>5</sup> model, but it isn't stationarity.
- Q. Okay. So, going back to endogeneity, which model do you think has this problem?
- A. Again, the direct model, because just to <sup>9</sup> be clear, the indirect model does not -- is by <sup>10</sup> definition indirect. So, there is no detailing in 11 the indirect model.

12 So, when I refer to the endogeneity of <sup>13</sup> detailing and sales, I refer to a specification in which detailing appears as an explanatory variable.

- O. I understand. But that's -- that is, in 16 your view, the only source of endogeneity bias, <sup>17</sup> correct?
- 18 A. That's the one that -- that I'd like 19 to -- in terms of endogeneity of sales and detailing, that exists in the direct model.
- Q. Well, hang on. That is the only <sup>22</sup> endogeneity issue that you identify in your report. 23 Are you now offering new opinions?
- A. So, to be more precise, the indirect

A. She doesn't have very many economic <sup>2</sup> justifications.

Q. Okay. But she has them and you disagree 4 with them. Is that fair?

A. So, to the extent that she introduced 6 economic justifications for model C, for example, <sup>7</sup> so this is where she includes a number of events

8 that she explains could influence sales of opioids during this time period, even she agrees that the

results on the coefficients that she obtains from including those events don't make a lot of economic sense, which again suggests that there are problems 13 with the model.

I don't disagree with her hypotheses

that, for example, changing the guidelines would have an effect on sales. My concern is that she doesn't obtain the coefficients that she expects, and the rest of the coefficients move around sufficiently that it throws the entire model into 20 doubt.

Q. Do you think you're better situated to 22 opine on the economic justifications that she 23 offers than she is? Do you think you have sort of <sup>24</sup> greater knowledge or background?

Page 151

11

- 1 model has an omitted variable problem, which is <sup>2</sup> related to endogeneity.
- 3 Q. Okay. We can talk about that.
- So, do you have any other bases for your <sup>5</sup> opinions in paragraph 23?
- A. Yes. So, in addition to the endogeneity <sup>7</sup> issue, my criticism is that Professor Rosenthal has 8 introduced enough flexibility into the direct model <sup>9</sup> that it is essentially too flexible. It's capable 10 of fitting many time series that move together 11 without having any economic justification for that 12 relationship.

13 And, so, I specifically experimented <sup>14</sup> with using her approach to explain sunspots, and I <sup>15</sup> could show that using that level of flexibility in 16 the direct model also produces what she would -- if you take her model seriously, would be a causal relationship between detailing and sunspots.

19 And that's to illustrates that this is a problem. The model is essentially -- has too much <sup>21</sup> flexibility to establish this relationship.

Q. So, you agree with the economic <sup>23</sup> justification that she has or you disagree with the <sup>24</sup> economic justifications that she has?

Page 153

- A. So, again, I don't disagree with her <sup>2</sup> ex-ante hypotheses about, for example, the
- <sup>3</sup> different events or the effect of price on sales.
- 4 On that we agree.
- My issue is that her model then generates estimates which are inconsistent with
- <sup>7</sup> that economic -- the economic hypotheses that
- 8 underlie them, which for me creates some
- credibility issues with the model. It suggests
- <sup>10</sup> that this isn't the right model.
  - Q. What is the right model?
- A. That, I have provided some evidence about the relationship between Allergan detailing, shipments and mortality elsewhere in the report.

Frankly, I don't think that using aggregate data and the approach taken here has -even if I do all of these other fixes, I still think we're left with a problem of too little information to work with.

- 20 Q. How would you study the effect of Allergan, Allergan's detailing of opioids on sales? 22
- A. So, I did that. I did it very directly 23 by trying to relate Allergan detailing at the <sup>24</sup> county level to shipments and to mortality.

- O. And those were your -- some of those <sup>2</sup> were the sort of merely descriptive statistics,
- 3 right?
- A. No, there are regressions as well. This <sup>5</sup> is in Section V.B.
- Q. Let's just go one at a time.
- 7 The first -- the first few of those were 8 merely descriptive statistics, correct?
- A. I show some figures, too, to make the 10 point visually but then I also have regression 11 analyses.
- 12 Q. Okay. But talking about the figures 13 that you claim make the point.
- 14 A. Okay.
- 15 Q. There is no inferential statistics in 16 those, correct?
- 17 A. No. It's to illustrate a relation --
- 18 that there is no obvious relationship apparent in
- 19 the data, and then I go on to verify that with
- <sup>20</sup> regression analyses.
- Q. And would those regression -- you
- <sup>22</sup> describe -- have you accurately described all the
- 23 specifications of those -- I believe you did a --
- <sup>24</sup> you put a yearly dummy, right, every -- for between

<sup>1</sup> if they're worried about it.

Q. Does the backup contain all the model

Page 156

Page 157

- specifications that you employed, someone could
- easily replicate your analysis?
- A. Someone could easily replicate the analysis, yes.
- Q. And who chose these particular outputs
- for Figure 28? Who at Bates White?
- A. Oh, I chose the outputs.
- 10 Q. You chose these outputs. And you chose 11 these out of how many?
- A. So, we had data on detailing for 2009
- 13 through 2013 I believe. So, it was a question of
- choosing which year. And we settled on 2010
- because that was the first full year of Allergan
- detailing I believe.
- 17 I think, if I recall correctly, somebody
- on the team at Bates White generated the figures
- for every year and they all looked about the same.
- So, it didn't seem necessary to add to the number
- 21 of figures here.
- Q. Okay. Back to paragraph 23. Anything
- else about the bases for your opinions in paragraph
- 24 23?

Page 155

- 1 2009 and 2012. Maybe you can point me to the page.
- <sup>2</sup> I think we're talking about the same thing.
- 3 A. Sure. I'm looking at page 71.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. 4
- Does footnote 224 completely and
- 6 accurately describe the analysis that you did as
- <sup>7</sup> in -- underlying the, I guess, graphs or figures
- 8 that are listed as Figure 28?
- A. It accurately describes the results from
- 10 all of the sensitivity analyses that we did. The
- 11 ones that I specifically list here are some subset
- 12 of all that were tried.
- 13 So, just as an example, we tried with
- 14 zero percent depreciation and a depreciation --
- depreciated stock using 5% annual depreciation.
- It's -- I don't recall exactly how many 16
- 17 other specifications we ran with alternative
- 18 depreciation rates. But since they all pointed in
- 19 the same direction, I didn't see -- consider it
- 20 necessary to list every single one here.
- 21 Q. Are they in your backup?
- A. Yes. Well, are the regressions
- 23 themselves in the backup? No. But the data is
- <sup>24</sup> available for anyone to run such sensitivity checks

- A. So, I've talked about stationarity.
- <sup>2</sup> I've talked about endogeneity. I have talked about
- <sup>3</sup> some of the issues with aggregation.
- There was also an issue with the price
- <sup>5</sup> index that Professor Rosenthal used. So, making a
- 6 correction to her price index also altered the
- <sup>7</sup> results that one obtains in a way that calls into
- question the reliability of the model.
- Q. So, is the -- now, this is leading into
- another of your criticisms.
- But you're referring to Dr. Rosenthal's 11
- model about the collective marketing, is that
- correct?
  - A. Her -- her direct model of aggregate
- detailing and aggregate shipments or aggregate
- 16 sales.
- 17 Q. Now, is this criticism or is this basis
- of your criticism in connection with the price
- index applicable to both of her models?
- 20 A. I'm trying to remember now the details 21 of her indirect model.
- 22 No. It only pertains to the direct
- model because she does not actually include a
- measure of price in the indirect model, if I recall

- $^{\mbox{\scriptsize 1}}$  correctly, because in the indirect model she's
- <sup>2</sup> relying on cross-sectional variation across
- <sup>3</sup> counties and she wouldn't have county-specific
- <sup>4</sup> prices in order to include there.
  - Q. Okay. Any other bases for paragraph 23?
- A. Yes. I can go into more details about
- <sup>7</sup> the issues of having too much flexibility built
- 8 into the model, but the fact that she allows the
- <sup>9</sup> model to determine these turning points in sales
- 10 without any economic justification for those
- 11 specific turning points is one issue.
- The way that she's introduced the
- 13 splines for different effects in different time
- $^{14}\,$  periods is also not the standard way that an
- <sup>15</sup> economist would do this.

16

- I've mentioned the price index issue.
- More generally, again, in a model that
- 18 uses only time series variation, it's very
- 19 difficult to include lots of other controls, things
- 20 that would also be changed -- potentially driving
- 21 sales of opioids, so, things like variation across
- 22 counties in the extent of prescription drug
- 23 coverage or -- or all sorts of other
- <sup>24</sup> characteristics at an even more micro level.

- <sup>1</sup> variables is physician characteristics, just to
- <sup>2</sup> take one example.
- 3 So, there is a large literature
- <sup>4</sup> explaining that physician characteristics can be
- <sup>5</sup> more important than detailing in understanding
- <sup>6</sup> sales, and it's impossible for Professor Rosenthal
- <sup>7</sup> to include any kind of control for physician
- <sup>8</sup> characteristics when she aggregates up to this
- <sup>9</sup> level. That's one example.
  - Q. And just to be clear, I want to make
- 11 sure that you've listed everything that you claim
- 12 is a material omitted variable in your report.
- A. I don't think that I would claim to have
- <sup>4</sup> listed an exhaustive set of omitted variables.
- <sup>15</sup> I've identified a number of factors which is --
- <sup>16</sup> factors identified by the existing literature as
- well as factors that even the Plaintiffs list as
- 18 potentially important in understanding opioid
- 19 sales.
- Q. So, are you intending to revise and make
- <sup>21</sup> new opinions about allegedly new omitted variables
- 22 that you have sort of just come up with?
- A. Just to be clear, it's not -- I didn't
- <sup>24</sup> view it as my responsibility to come up with an

Page 161

Page 159

- Q. I mean, all sorts of characteristics at an even more micro level. Are you opining that
- <sup>3</sup> there are material omitted variables in
- <sup>4</sup> Dr. Rosenthal's direct model or is your concern
- <sup>5</sup> about so-called omitted variable bias focused only
- 6 on the indirect model?
- A. Well, both. In particular, the direct
- 8 model. The issue is that she -- that it's not
- <sup>9</sup> possible to include a lot of other control
- <sup>10</sup> variables in a dataset that has only time series
- <sup>11</sup> variation.
  - Q. What I'm -- what I'm asking you is where
- 13 in this report do you set forth the specific
- <sup>14</sup> variables that you think are omitted, not just all
- 15 the variables out there like the color of shirts
- <sup>16</sup> that people were wearing in the county. I mean,
- <sup>17</sup> things that matter.
- A. So, by the way, I'm not the only person
- 19 to identify those as potential effects. They're
- <sup>20</sup> also listed by Plaintiff experts as potential -- as
- 21 potentially important omitted variables in their
- <sup>22</sup> reports. But let me just identify where.
- Q. No, but I'm asking you.
- A. So, one important class of omitted

<sup>1</sup> exhaustive list of omitted variables.

- The presence of any omitted variables
- 3 that bias the signs of the coefficients and
- 4 therefore the validity of the results that
- <sup>5</sup> Professor Rosenthal is providing and which are
- <sup>6</sup> being used as inputs into the other expert reports,
- <sup>7</sup> that's enough for me.
  - Q. So, if -- if you have a disagreement
- <sup>9</sup> about whether an omitted variable is material,
- 10 you're sort of assuming that your view is correct,
- that you didn't need to sort -- that you didn't
- <sup>2</sup> sort of need to go beyond that?
- <sup>3</sup> A. Well, I couldn't go beyond it using the
- <sup>14</sup> data that she was using.
- Again, my criticism is that the model
- $^{16}\,$  that Professor Rosenthal used here at an aggregate
- -7 level using only time series variation masks -- it
- 18 is not possible with such a limited dataset to
- <sup>19</sup> include the controls and account for these other
- omitted factors in a way that would fix her model.
- So, that's -- my criticism is that the
- model itself is so deeply flawed that it's not even
- 23 possible to include -- I can't say, oh, she should
- <sup>24</sup> have put this into that model. It wouldn't be